United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPENDIX

75-1304

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

P/s

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

DOCKET NO.

-against-

75-1304

X

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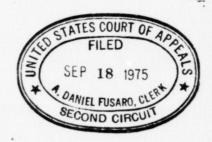
FRANK EVANS,

Defendant-Appellant X

APPENDIX FOR APPELLANT

LAWRENCE STERN
of Counsel
11 Monroe Place
Brooklyn, New York 11207
(212) 875-4304

RUBIN, GOLD & GELLER Attorneys for Appellant 299 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10007 (212) 233-3330



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MINUTES OF AUGUST 11, 1975	F

INDICTMENT 75 CR.176

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	x	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	INDICTMENT
-4-	:	
FRANK EVANS, a/k/a 'Frederick Paseka,'	:	75 Cr. 170
Defenda	nt.	
	:	

The Grand Jury charges:

On or about the 9th day of October, 1974, in the Southern District of Now York, FRANK EVANS, a/k/a "Frederick Paseka," the defendant, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive, possess, conceal, store and dispose of money and property, to wit, American Express Travelers Cheques in an approximate amount in excess of \$5,000, which had been taken and carried away with intent to steal and purloin while belonging to and in the care, custody, management and control of the First National Bank and Trust Company, Newtown-Yardley Road, Newton, Pennsylvania, the deposits of which were then insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, knowing the same to have been so taken.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 2113(c).)

FOREMAN

PAUL J. CURRAN United States Attorney

INDICTMENT 75 CR. 562

RJH:wp

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

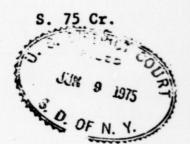
-x75 CRIM. 562

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INDICTMENT

FRANK EVANS, a/k/a "Frederick Paseka,"

Defendant.



The Grand Jury charges:

During and about the month of October, 1974, in the Southern District of New York, FRANK EVANS, a/k/a "Frederick Paseka," unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive, conceal, store, sell and dispose of securities, to wit, American Express Travelers Cheques, of a value in excess of \$5,000, which were moving as, which were a part of, and which constituted interstate commerce from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of New York, knowing the same to have been stolen, unlawfully converted and taken.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 2315.)

Carol & Schuler

PAUL J. CURRAN

United States Attorney

United States District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

FRANK EVANS, a/k/a "Frederick Paseka,"

Defendant.

INDICTMENT

s. 75 Cr.

(18 U.S.C. § 2315.)

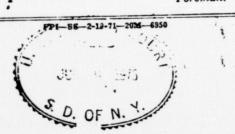
PAUL J. CURRAN

United States Attorney.

A TRUE BILL

Carol & Schelin

Foreman.



Totally, But of 5,000. P.R. finigen Indut. 2503 196

To court this induct. Trust Cing 12, 1915 10.15 A.M.

DOCKET ENTRIES

JULUE WALL

75 CRIM. 562

D. C. Form No. 100 Rev.	TITLE OF CASE			TTORNEYS	
THE UNITED STATES			For U. S.:		
rank Evans, a/k/a Frederick Paseka			Richard J. 791-1928	Hoskins	AUSA.
FRANK EYANS, A/K/A	Frederick rasess				
			For Defendant		
			Alvin Ge	ller, Es	q.
					1
STATISTICAL RECOR	D COSTS	DATE	NAME OR RECEIPT NO.	BEC	DISB.
	Clerk	2/12/2	Tieno	37	3-
J.S. 2 mailed		1 7777			1
J.S. 3 mailed	Marshal				#
Violation	Docket fee				
Title 18				 	1-1
Sec. 2315			B		
Possess, of stole	n securities.				1-1
(One Count)					1
DATE		PROCEEDINGS			
6-9-75 Filed in	ndictment. (Superseding	75 Cr 176)			
of \$5.0	esent (atty present Alvin Coop P.R.B. fixed on Indict.	# /5 Cr. 1/6 Cd	t. pleads not cover this i	guilty. ndict. To	Bail
in 75	ft's, affidavit & notice of				
75 Cr.	•••				
8-6-75 Files tr	anscript of record of proc	endings dated 6	-19-75, (F11es	in 75 Cr	, 1/6)
8-11-75 Filed C	y; 's rificavic in pposit	for to deft's.	motion to dist	mise rut i	II.VII CUIE
	wits memorantum of law in	a apposition to	deft's. motte	n to dismi	66.

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	rage ve
DATE	PROCKEDINGS
_8-11-75	Trial adjourned to Aug. 12, 1975
8-12-75	Trial adjourned to Oct. 28, 1975
- 8-12-75	Filed ORDER that the deft, be examined by Dr. Arthur Dadirrian to determine the state of his present health. The U.S. Attorney is to pay Dr. Dadirrian a reasonable fee for his services not to exceed \$250.00
8-12-75	Filed MEMO ENDORSED on deft's, morton filed 7-23-75. Motion deniedWyatt.J. (mailed notice) (Filed in 75 Cr. 176)
8-11-75	Filed deft's. notice of appeal from the Order of Judge Wyatt denying deft's. motion to dismiss the indictment. Mailed notice to Frank Evans, c/o Rubin, Gold & Geller 299 B'way., N.Y.C. 10007 and U.S. Attorney's Office.
8-20-75	Filed notice of certification & transmittal of the record on appeal to the U.S.C.A.
8-21-75	Filed Medical Report of Dr. Arthur N. Dadirrian.
	Filed transcript of record of proceedings dated 8-11-75.
9-2-75	Filed notice of certification & transmittal of the supplemental record on appeal to the U.S.C.A.
9-2-75	Filed stipulation transmitting true copies of orginally filed documents, which are presently missing, to the U.S.C.A.
8-28-7	5 Filed notice of certification & transmittal of the supplemental record on appeal to the U.S.C.A.
	to the U.S.C.A.
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CRIMINAL DOCKET UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

JUDGE WYATT 75 CRIM. 176

D. C. Form No. 100						ATTODANAVO	
THE UNITED STATES					For U. S.:		
	THE UNI						
FRANK	EVANS, a/k/a "	vs. Frederick Paseka"			T. Barry Kingham, AUSA. 791-1951		USA.
					For Defendant	11	
		ao ma		DATE	NAME OR	REC.	DISB.
(01) STATIS	TICAL RECORD	COSTS			RECEIPT NO.		
J.S. 2 mailed		Clerk					
_J.S. 3 mailed		Marshal					
Violation		Docket fee					
Title 18					 -		
Sec. 2113	3(c)						
Possess, C	of stolen prope	rty.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
(One	Count)		l			1-1-	
2-21-75	Filed indictme	nt.	PROCEEDI	NOB			
3-3-75	Deft. present (no Atty.) Court directs a plea of not guilty be entered. 10 days for motions. Bail previously fixed by the Magistrate at \$5,000 P.R.B. continued. Lasker, J. Case assigned to Wyatt, J. for all purposes.						
3-10-75							
3-19-75							
4-11-75	Deft. not present	. Attorney Irv	ring Cohen		. Suppression		
4-14-75	Filed HEMO ENDOR Court, the mot	SED on deft's, to	so ORDERED	d 3-19-	75. After he	aring in op	e)
5-1-75	Deft.(Atty.Press Sentence June Wyatt J.	ent) withdraws h 20,1975 2:30 P	is plea of .M. Pre Ser	not gu	ilty and pleasestigation Ord	de gullty. ored . Ball	Cont'd.

Page #2

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DATE	PROCEEDINGS
6-19-75	Deft, & atty. Alvin Geller present. Court sets aside the guilty plea and directs the entry of a not guilty plea. (see indict #75Cr.562)
7-23-75	Filed deft's, affidavit & notice of motion to dismiss the indictment,
7-23-75	Filed deft's, memorandum of law in support of motion to dismiss.
8-6-75	Filed transcript of record of proceedings dated 6-19-75.
8-11-75	Filed Nolle Prosequi
8-12-75	Filed MEMO ENDORSED on defi's, motion filed 7-23-75. Motion denied
8-29-75	Filed transcript of record of proceedings dtd: Apr. 11-75.
	,
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1	

MINUTES OF MAY 1, 1975

1	MP
2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	x
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :
6	versus : 75 Crim 176
7	FRANK EVANS a/k/a : FREDERICK PASEKA, :
9	Defendant. : :
10	,
11	New York, N. Y.
12	May 1, 1975 - 9:30 a.m.
13	Before
14	HON. INZER B. WYATT,
15	District Judge
16	
17	APPEARANCES:
18	PAUL J. CURRAN, Esq., United States Attorney for the Southern District
19	of New York RICHARD J. HOSKINS, Esq.,
20	Assistant United States Attorney
21	ALVIN GELLER, Esq., Attorney for Defendant
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THE CLERK: United States of America against Frank Evans, also known as Frederick Paseka.

Are both sides present?

MR. HOSKINS: Government is ready.

MR. GELLER: Defendant is ready now, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Evans, what sort of shape are you in this morning?

THE DEFENDANT: I'll box anyone, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I am glad to hear it, and I am glad there was nothing untoward yesterday.

MR. GELLER: We are prepared to proceed, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. What is the application, Mr. Geller?

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, at this time, Mr. Frank
Evans offers to withdraw his plea of not guilty previously
entered and offers to plead guilty to the one and only one
count of this indictment.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Clerk, would you take the plea?

THE CLERK: Are you Frank Evans?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE CLERK: On Indictment 75 Criminal 176, filed
February 21, 1975, the grand jury charges, on or about the
9th day of October 1974, in the Southern District of New York,

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Frank Evans, also known as Frederick Paseka, the defendant, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive, possess, conceal, store and dispose of money and property, to wit, American Express Travelers Checks in the approximate amount of in excess of \$5,000, which had been taken and carried away with intent to steal and purloin while belonging to and in the 7 care, custody, management and control of the First National 8 Bank & Trust Company, Newtown and Yardley Road, Newtown, 9 Pennsylvania, the deposits of which were then insured by the 10 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, knowing the same to 11 have been so taken. 12

At this time, do you wish to withdraw your plea of not guilty and plead guilty to this indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: What is the answer?

THE DEFENDANT: I am sorry. Yes. Guilty.

BY THE COURT:

Mr. Evans, before accepting this plea of guilty, I have to ask you a few questions.

Yes, sir.

Now, the reason for my asking these questions is so that we can be satisfied that when you come here this morning and plead guilty you do so knowing and understanding what the charge is against you, understanding what the consequences of

pleading guilty are, and also that you are pleading guilty of your own free will, voluntarily, and because you believe you are in fact guilty.

Do you understand?

A Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What is your name, Madam?

MRS. EVANS: I am Mrs. Evans.

THE COURT: Would it be more comfortable for you if you took a seat?

Thank you, Mrs. Evans.

- Q Now, Mr. Evans, what does it mean to you in this charge that you are also known as Frederick Paseka? Is that a name that you use occasionally?
 - A Yes. Just for the one occasion, your Honor.
- Q Really in connection with the incident which gave rise to this charge?
 - A Yes.
 - Q You used the name Frank Paseka?
 - A That's just the one.
- Now, first, you understand, putting it in simpler language than is used in this indictment, this charges that you received and had in your possession some American Express Travelers Cheques amounting to more than five thousand dollars in face value and that these Travelers Cheques had been stolen

from a bank, the First National Bank in Newton, Pennsylvania, and that you knew when you received them or had them in your possession that they had been stolen.

Now, do you understand what the charge is?

A Yes, your Honor.

Now, remember, Mr. Evans, that I don't know anything about the facts, so I will have to ask you to tell me in your own words what you did which causes you to come here and plead guilty.

A As you said, your Honor, I knew that the checks were stolen, and I made a name out, and I proceeded to cash them, and there was somewhere around five or sixthousand dollars.

- Q In American Express Travelers Cheques?
- A Yes. Various banks cashed them.
- Q So do I understand from what you are now telling
 me that in some way you got hold of American Express Travelers
 Cheques and that you attempted to cash them?
 - A Yes.
- Q And that when you received them and when you had them in your possession, you knew that they had been stolen from a bank?
 - A No. I didn't know that.
 - You didn't know that they had been stolen?
 - A I knew that they were stolen, but not from a bank.

- Q You knew that they were stolen, but you didn't know from where they had been stolen?
 - A That's right.
- O I understand. So it's fair to say, is it, that you wilfully, in the sense of knowingly --
 - A Yes.
- Q -- had in your possession about five thousand dollars'
 worth of American Express Travelers Cheques, which you knew
 had been stolen; is that correct?
 - A Yes.
- Q So is it fair to say that you are pleading guilty here because you believe you are in fact guilty?
 - A Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I take it the Government has proof that the Travelers Cheques which Mr. Evans had were in fact stolen from the First National Bank of Newton, Pennsylvania?

MR. HOSKINS: Yes, your Honor. That's correct.

THE COURT: And that that national bank has its deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation?

- MR. HOSKINS: That's correct; and did in October of
- Q Now, Mr. Evans, do you realize that when you plead guilty you give up your right to have a jury of twelve men and

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women determine whether you are guilty or not guilty?

Yes, sir.

- And do you realize that after your plea of guilty is accepted, all that remains is the imposition of sentence?
 - Yes, your Honor.
- And while no one cay say this morning what the sentence would be, because we need to have a pre-sentence report to tell us something about you and your background and something more about the offense, do you realize that the sentence could be, under the law, a fine of up to five thousand dollars imprisonment for up to ten years or both?
 - I didn't realize that, but I'm guilty.
- Well, when I tell you that that is what the law says, do you understand what I am telling you?
 - Yes: I understand.
- The law says that for this offense to which you are pleading guilty there may be a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, imprisonment for not more than ten years or both. Do you understand now?
 - Yes, your Honor.
- And have you been able to discuss with your lawyer, Mr. Geller, pleading guilty to this charge?
 - Yes, your Honor. A
 - Mr. Geller, who is here in court this morning?

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A Yes, your Honor.

Q Has anybody made any promises to you as to what the sentence would be to cause you to plead guilty?

A No, your Honor.

Q Or any other kind of promises?

A No, your Honor.

Q Has anybody made any threats against you to cause you to plead guilty?

A No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, I think the record should show that Mr. Evans is here in court this morning in a wheel chair, but of course I trust that that is a temporary condition.

Q At any rate, you told me that you felt able to box when you first came in; is that right?

A Yes.

O I just want to be sure that you are in sufficiently good health, mentally and physically, this morning to know what you are doing. Do you understand?

A Yes.

Q And are you in sufficient good health this morning, mentally and physically, to know what you are doing here?

A I assume I am.

Q Well, tell me more about it, because I want to know more about it.

...

A Well, I have been very ill for a little over two and a half years, your Honor. I have had major surgery, which the doctors say if I didn't have it for five days more, I would be dead. I have had what they call diverticulitis. It's not an unusual --

- No, but it is not usually fatal.
- A Well, the doctors said it would have been.
- Q My wife had it four or five years ago. In fact, it used to be considered a fashionable disease.

A Well, forty or fifty per cent of us get it after forty. I had a perforation, the infectious kind. Four or five feet of my small intestine and part of my colon was removed. I was about 180 pounds before, and I am down to 130 now, and I have a malabsorption problem, and last year, from stool checks, I was losing thirteen grams of fat per bowel movement, which normally is four grams.

I just come out of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital.

I am now losing twenty-three grams, and it's progressing, and fifty grams, they tell me, is the critical thing. As you go along like this, you get weaker, you understand.

I have days where I can't get out of bed or lift my head. I have days where I can function for a few hours a day, and I haven't had a good day, really, your Honor, since this operation.

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- Q Well, I am sorry to hear that, but this morning you feel well enough to understand what's happening, do you?
 - A My mind is there, your Honor, ves.
 - Q Well, that's the important thing.
- Λ Yes.
- O That is all I am interested in for this purpose, that you understand what is happening.

A Yes.

THE COURT: I should say -- and I think Mr. Geller and the assistant United States Attorney will agree with me -- that Mr. Evans has been perfectly responsive and intelligent and seemingly aware.

- Q That is the only reason why I am asking you these questions.
 - A Yes, your Honor.
- Q And, Mr. Evans, I always ask this question: do you use drugs?
 - A No, your Honor.
- O The reason I ask you is simply to be sure that a person who comes in and pleads guilty is not under the influence of drugs when he pleads guilty.
 - A I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I will accept Mr. Evans' plea of guilty.

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Mr. Clerk, what is an appropriate date for sentence?

THE CLERK: June 13th is six weeks, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And where will we be?

THE CLERK: 518.

THE COURT: Mr. Evans, as I indicated a moment ago, we don't impose sentence immediately. We wait, and the reason we wait is so that from the probation officers we can get a report which tells us something about you and your background that will help to arrive at as fair and reasonable and just a sentence as in this human existence is possible, and that takes time.

So we will put it down for Friday, June the 13th, at two-thirty o'clock, and we will be in Room 518.

THE DEFENDANT: Could you change that, your Honor?
That's Friday, the 13th. I would like to have all the odds
in my favor.

THE COURT: All right. How about the 20th? Friday, June the 20th, in Room 518.

What is Mr. Evans' bail status?

MR. HOSKINS: An unsecured personal recognizance bond, \$5,000. We have no objection to it being continued.

THE COURT: All right. I will continue Mr. Evans' bail status as before, and I hope, Mr. Evans, that you make progress towards better health.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you very much. You have been very kind.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mrs. Evans, for coming.

Mr. Clerk, suppose we take a few minutes' recess, and then we will resume with the case on trial.

(Adjourned, for sentence, to June 20, 1975, at 2:30 p.m.)

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS HIS COURTMONE

MINUTES OF JUNE 19, 1975

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :
4	vs. 75 Cr. 176
5	FRANK EVANS, a/k/a :
6	FREDERICK PASERA :
7	Defendant. :
8	
9	BEFORE: Hon. INZER B. WYATT, D. J.
10	June 19,1975 4:30 P. M Room 518
11	
12	APPEARANCES:
13	PAUL J. CURRAN, ESQ., United States Attorney for the
14	Southern District of New York
15	BY: RICHARD J. HOSKINS, ESO., Assistant United States Attorney.
16	ALVAN GELLER, ESQ.,
17	For the defendant.
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THE COURT: We have a superseding indictment and we are to take the plea of the defendant to the superseding indictment. All right, Mr. Clerk.

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, with all due respect I do have an application before we enter a plea to the superseding indictment. I would respectfully ask your Honor to direct that the superseding indictment which specifies a different crime, that this indictment be referred back to Part 1 where it be placed back in the wheel for reassignment. I don't mean to infer anything about your Honor, but Mr. Evans did enter a guilty plea before your Honor where he substantially answered all your Honor's questions and indicated all the acts he has committed. Mr. Evans has asked me to make this application, your Honor. We do intend to litigate this case, Judge, in view of certain cases that have been started in the Second Circuit and I would respectfully ask your Honor to return this case to Part 1 where it can be reassigned.

THE COURT: Oh, no. I certainly will not do that.

It was assigned to me originally, I believe from Part 1,

wasn't it, by lot?

MR. HOSKINS: Yes, your Honor.

MR. GELLER: The other indictment was.

THE COURT: Yes, but this is a superseding indict-

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ment and the only reason the government asked for a superseding indictment is because when Mr. Evans pleaded guilty
he denied that he knew that the American Express Travelers
Checks had been stolen from a bank and then apparently a
study of the relevant statute under which the old indictment
was laid required the government to prove knowledge on the
part of the defendant that the Travelers Checks had been
stolen from a bank and Mr. Evans' answers to my questions
denied that he knew that the Travelers Checks had in fact
been stolen from a bank.

MR. GELLER: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: So on the assumption that Mr. Evans, having pleaded guilty to all of the essential elements except knowledge of the theft from a bank, I suppose will plead guilty to the indictment, the superseding indictment. The government laid the superseding indictment under a statute which eliminated that element of the offense.

MR. GELLER: It did, your Honor.

THE COURT: So there is no basis on which I could conscientiously and responsibly return the case to Part 1.

Obviously if Mr. Evans wants a trial he can have one.

MR. GELLER: Well, your Honor, that is basically Mr. Evans' position. He would prefer a trial before a judge who had not heard him enter a plea of guilty.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS. U.S. COURTHOUSE

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THE COURT: Isn't it a jury case?

MR. GELLER: Well, now it may well be a jury case, your Honor.

THE COURT: Of course. So therefore I won't decide the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

MR. GELLER: He feels his actions are limited. He would have the option of waiving a jury, but as your Honor has indicated he did plead guilty before your Honor and to a certain degree, your Honor, he feels it would be difficult to get a fair trial before your Honor having admitted basically all the elements of the charge.

THE COURT: I haven't the slightest idea of sending it back to Part 1 so the application is denied.

Now, Mr. Clerk, will you take the defendant's plea to indictment 75 Cr. 562.

THE CLERK: Are you Frank Evans?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE CLERK: On indictment number 75 Criminal 562, filed June 9, 1975, how do you plead to this indictment, quilty or not quilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.

THE COURT: All right, which of these indictments does the government propose to try?

MR. HOSKINS: The superseding indictment, 75 Cr. 562,

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your Honor.

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, may the defendant be advised of the government's position regarding the prior indictment?

THE COURT: No, that's of no consequence to the defendant.

MR. GELLER: It is, your Honor, at least in our opinion because we feel it raises very serious problems along the lines of double jeopardy.

THE COURT: He has never been tried on the first indictment.

MR. GELLER: Well, your Honor, he has plead guilty and he has indicated all the factual obligations to make out a conviction. I am not making this up, Judge, to create problems for the court or for the government, but there are cases in this circuit, Judge, that have dealt with this very issue where a man pleads guilty and then a conviction is vacated and he is charged with another indictment alleging the same acts and at least one Second Circuit case, your Honor, has precluded that.

THE COURT: If you can show me the case -- what is the name of it?

MR. GELLER: I will show your Honor that case.

Excuse me, Judge.

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THE DEFENDANT: Could I be seated, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, your may.

MR. HOSKINS: Your Honor, while he is doing that, just to make the record clear there has been no conviction entered as a result of his earlier attempted plea, of course.

THE COURT: Of course.

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, the name of that case is United States of America against Dominick Sabella and that case, your Honor, is reported at 272 Federal Reporter Second Series at page. 206.

> THE COURT: Do you have a copy of it there? MR. GELLER: Certainly.

THE COURT: This obviously in my view does not apply. Here the defendant had not only pleaded guilty, but had been sentenced, a judgment of conviction had been entered when he was sentenced and he had served part of the sentence of imprisonment, so as Judge Friendly remarks, "There is some degree of unreality in a claim that a convicted defendant who has been in jail has not been in jeopardy."

Mr. Evans has not been convicted, he has not been sentenced, no judgment of conviction has been entered, he has never served any part of a sentence and I don't think that his is any precedent and I don't think, as I said before, the defendant has atterest in the government's position in

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the old indictment. The government says it wants to try the superseding indictment and that's what we will be trying.

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, with due respect to the Court I would like you to just hear me for a moment.

Later on in the opinion, Judge, the Court deals with the very specific issue of whether or not it is crucial for a sentence to be imposed with double jeopardy to apply and the Court quotes the entire history of this issue from Blackstone to Cook and the Court states specifically later on in the opinion, which I don't think your Honor got to, that it is not critical that the sentence be imposed.

THE COURT: All right, let me go ahead and finish it.

I have finished reading this opinion and I am not persuaded that it has any application to the situation here.

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, as my final request in regard to this matter would you allow me to submit a detailed brief, your Honor? This is the pleading stage. Hopefully I would hope your Honor would agree that my motion is not frivolous and I would like to submit a well prepared detailed brief to your Honor and hopefully I can --

THE COURT: I can't take the motion very seriously, but if you want to go to the trouble of submitting a brief I will certainly consider it. I can't ever close my mind.

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I could be persuaded, but it would be an intollerable situation in the administration of justice if such a motion could lie. It would be utterly intollerable.

MR. GELLER: Not to argue with your Honor, that motion in Arbella --

THE COURT: No, there was not. There was a judgment of conviction and here I have not only never entered a judgment of conviction, but the plea of guilty in the first indictment is hereby set aside and on the first indictment the clerk is directed to enter a plea of not guilty.

MR. GELLER: I respectfully would suggest to your Honor that double jeopardy would attach.

THE COURT: You can argue it in the Court of Appeals if there is a conviction. I don't know that there will be a conviction, but if so it would be a wonderful point for the Court of Appeals.

Now, we will start in this room at 9:30 a.m. on August 12 and we will have our trial. All right, anything else?

MR. HOSKINS: Nothing, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I believe, Mr. Clerk, we are in this room?

THE CLERK: Yes.

MR. GELLER: At the risk, Judge, of incurring your

Honors rath, is it possible to make it the 13th or is that--

THE COURT: I may not have indicated to you, but
I indicted to all generally within the hearing that we are
very hard pressed and I have got to finish this case so that
I can start another one.

MR. GELLER: Would your Honor allow me to appear at 10:15 on the 12th?

THE COURT: All right, let's make it 10:15 on August 12 and we are here, aren't we?

THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: How long will it take to try the case?

MR. GELLER: I don't think more than a day, your

Honor, a day and a half tops.

MR. HOSKINS: It seems to me two days is being relatively safe.

THE COURT: I appreciate it because I will note in my diary that the estimate is two days.

MR. GELLER: Thank you.

MINUTES OF AUGUST 11, 1975

THE COURT: Now perhaps the first thing we better do is to deal with the question of the motion to dismiss the indictments.

Such a motion for the defendant was filed on July 23, and both sides have submitted memoranda of law. The Government's memorandum reached me about an hour ago, but I have studied it, considered it and considered the memorandum for the defendant also.

Does the defendant's counsel want to say anything more about the motion?

MR. GELLER: No, your Honor. I think our papers fully present our position.

THE COURT: And they are carefully done, but

I adhere to the views that I have earlier expressed.

There would seem to be no basis in any event for dismissing the first indictment. There is nothing double about it.

In fact, the defendant pleaded guilty to that indictment and it was only my own action in setting aside his plea of guilty that prevented further proceedings on the basis of the guilty plea, and of course the second indictment I don't feel raises any double jeopardy problem.

Consequently, the motions will be denied and I will endorse the ruling on the notice of motion.

MR. HOSKINS: Your Honor, while you are doing

that may I hand up a signed order of nolle prosequi with respect to the original indictment, 75 CR 176, as I mentioned that I would in my papers.

THE COURT: All right. I have endorsed the notice of motion, the within motion is denied, so ordered, and I have signed it and dated it today.

Well, I am not quite sure that this is an accurate statement, that the second indictment contains all the charges against Frank Evans included in the first indictment.

Well, I guess that is an accurate statement.

MR. HOSKINS: Factually, right, even though the statutes are different. The factual charges are what is intended to be said at least by that statement, even if not very well, is that the facts underlying both indictments are precisely the same.

THE COURT: Except that it would be necessary under the statute on which the first indictment was based to prove knowledge about Evans of the theft of the checks from a bank.

MR. HOSKINS: That is true.

THE COURT: And that is not pawrt of the charge in the second indictment, but we all understand that.

I will permit the nolle prosequi to be filed.

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Mr. Clerk, on the nolle prosequi, the first indictment, I have endorsed, and I will give you that.

Now, Mr. Evans is not here today?

MR. GELLER: He is not, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, doesn't that raise the question of whether I shouldn't issue a bench warrant and have him brought in?

MR. GELLER: I would ask that your Honor hear me very briefly on this.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GELLER: I know your Honor is familiar with Mr. Evans' medical background. It has been brought to your Honor's attention.

THE COURT: Yes, and I think he has always greatly exaggerated it. He claims that diverticulosis is a serious, grievous illness. It is no such thing.

MR. GELLER: I am certainly not prepared to debate that with your Honor, but I would suggest that I have seen Mr. Evans. His weight is now -- it may not be a serious illness, your Honor, but it has resulted in him virtually shrinking from 170 pounds to a present weight of 130 pounds, so the illness may not be fatal, Judge, but it has had a severe impact on his life.

Your Honor, to complicate his other problems,

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he came down with a case of hepatitis and he was hospitalized in Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital for one week in approximately the middle of July. I contacted his physician, Dr. Sweeting, who did indicate to me that it was hepatitis, and Mr. Evans -- he suggests most respectfully that Mr. Evans be allowed -- it is contagious hepatitis as well, and that Mr. Evans be allowed to recouperate for a period of four to six weeks.

today. I spoke to him on Friday. I felt he shouldn't be here, Judge, just for the sake of all of us. The disease is communicable and I don't think we should subject ourselves to catching hepatitis and I would ask your Honor, because of the recent illness, not to issue a bench warrant.

He has come to courtin the past and he is at home and that can be verified by a phone call.

of the doctor's certi ficate on which I could find that this hepatitis would endanger the Court, the witnesses, counsel or anything about it. He is not in the hospital at the present time. There is no showing by this certificate that he is not able to attend the trial. Even a defendant in good health doesn't enjoy -- it is not beneficial to the health of any criminal defendant to stand trial, no matter

in what condition of health he is, no matter how robust..

If he has high blood pressure, it is very apt to increase his blood pressure. If he has low blood pressure, it is very apt to make it go higher, simply because that is the nature of the trial process and I think that it is the duty of the Court to see that it is not imposed upon by a malingerer, and I suspect that this man is a malingerer.

Now, I would like to proceed with some evidence before me on which I could act, but I don't have anything at the moment and, therefore, I don't see anything except to have him brought in.

If he is brought in on a bench warrant, he is lodged in the Federal House of Detention and medical attention is available and we can get a prompt report.

MR. GELLER: Your Honor, there is no need for that. If your Honor directs Mr. Evans to be here, I will make a phone call and he will take a cab and be before your Honor within two hours.

Judge, perhaps I don't have your Honor's insight and not having had your Honor's experience, but the man does have hepatitis and that is a fact, and he was in the hospital for a week and I think when you combine the hepatitis with the other ailment, and the weight loss, I think in this particular incident, Judge, I don't think he

got hepatitis in order to avoid litigating this case and I don't think he is malingering.

But if your Honor directs him and feels that he should be here, I would ask your Honor not to issue a warrant, I can certainly make a phone call and have him here whenever your Honor wishes.

There is one other aspect which may relate to this discussion, if your Honor will bear with me for one moment.

Your Honor, my understanding of the law in this Circuit is that on the issue of double jeopardy, a defendant may take a direct appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals from an order denying the motion to dismiss.

I had discussed this with your Honor's law clerk earlier last week and I frankly would like to take advantage of that.

THE COURT: Well, I certainly will put no obstacle in that path, but I certainly will not delay the trial for the results of th.t appeal. The trial will go forward. The appeal wouldn't affect that date of trial.

MR. GELLER: Well, perhaps I read the decision wrong. I thought the Beckerman decision dealt with that and held that if an appeal is permitted, that that should delay the trial. That would be the purpose of allowing the

appeal, to avoid the necessity of a trial.

THE COURT: How do you mean, allowing the appeal?

MR. GELLER: Well, the purpose, I think the Court discussed, your Honor, that avoiding -- the reason they allow a direct appeal on double jeopardy is to prevent the trial from occurring, prevent placing the defendant in a position where he goes to trial, that that is the very reason why they permit the appeal to be filed directly and I think it would defeat --

THE COURT: Do you need any permission from me to appeal to the Court of Appeals?

MR. GELLER: I do not, your Honor, but I want to be open.

THE COURT: So, what you are suggesting is that since it is your intention to appeal to the Court of Appeals, I should delay the trial on that account.

MR. GELLER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, that I won't accept. I understand the reason for your making the suggestion and it is perfectly lawyer-like, but I won't accept it, I won't adjourn the trial on that account.

Now, what does the Government think about proceeding?

I want to start this trial tomorrow morning?

I want to start it at 9:30 and I want to have a jury panel here and I want to go ahead and complete it.

MR. HOSKINS: Well, your Honoe, one idea which I didn't discuss with your law clerk was the possibility of having the defendant examined by a doctor appointed by the Government, and I have made some headway in that direction.

I have the names of four doctors who would be qualified to examine a person with the problems Mr. Evans thinks he has. I have talked to two of those doctors. The problem is the speed with which we need the examination to be done. One of the doctors, the second one I spoke to, his secretary said he may be able to do it today, but he won't be in for a while.

the third and fourth doctors I have not had a chance to call. I would suggest it may be a good idea to try to give me a chance to have the man examined today or at the latest tomorrow morning, so we can get a solution to the medical problem if there is a medical problem.

THE COURT: Well, if Mr. Evans can get in a taxi and come down here, he can certainly go to a doctor's office.

MR. HOSKINS: I assume.

MR. GELLER: Whatever doctor the Government

suggests, I will direct Mr.Evans to immediately get into a cab and go there and be examined.

when one of these doctors can examine and give us the report.

MR. HOSKINS: Well, I am at the mercy of the doctors, but I assume based on past experience that I should be able to get a doctor who can do that within 30 minutes to an hour of going back to my desk and going back to the office and getting on the phone.

THE COURT: Cart: you use the clerk's telephone?

MR. HOSKINS: Yes, I have the numbers with me.

I run through the four and can't get them -- well, I can

do that, yes.

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THE COURT: Because we will need a report today.

I mean if counsel is going to try the case tomorrow morning,

counsel ought to know it and be getting ready for opening

statements and so forth.

Well, suppose we wait for a few minutes and you do the best you can and let me know.

MR. HOSKINS: I will.

examine Evans as promptly as possible this morning and give
us an oral report -- it doesn't have to be in writing today -as to whether this man can attend the trial that is expected

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to take two days -- isn't it?

MR. GELLER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Tomorrow and the next day, and that is it, an also, in view of what counsel has told us, quite properly, and also would it endanger the health of the jurors, the Court, the clerks, counsel, witnesses, if he is attending the trial, in his present condition, because he might innfect everybody in the courtroom with hepatitis.

MR. HOSKINS: Right. I will do that.

THE COURT: I am an ignoramus on medical matters, but I never realized that hepatitis could be carried through the air. I thought it was sojething that came from an infection of the blood.

MR. GELLER: I sp oke to several nurses at New York Hospital, your Honor, and people in -- my neighbors who are physicians, and it is comunnicable, through touching, through various means other than through the blood.

THE COURT: Well, through touching, yes, but I can tell him not to touch anybody, but could it be just breathing the air in this courtroom?

> MR. GELLER: My impression is it can be THE COURT: You may be right. I am not --

MR. HOSKINS: Your Honor, the risk, I think I don't know much about hepatitis. I think I did hear

once that it could be communicated by touching an object which was touched by the person who had hepatitis within a reasonably short period after he touched it, so it could be by touching, but I don't know. That is something that I should find out from a doctor.

THE COURT: But unless something far graver and more serious is brought to my attention than has been laid before me so far, this trial is going to commence tomorrow ik this room at 9:30, and Mr. Evans will be here and if he is not here, he will be brought in on a bench warrant and kept in custocdy until the time it is completed.

These matters have got to be disposed of. I am under strict injunction by the Court of Appeals to get on with criminal matters and Mr. Evans' case means no more to me than any of 10 or 12 others, but they come to us nearly every week, and we have to dispose of them.

All right. I will wait here for a few minutes and see what you can do.

MR. HOSKINS: Thank you, your Honor.

(Recess.)

(11:20 A.M.)

THE COURT: Now what seems to be the situation?

MR. HOSKINS: Your Honor, I have an Arthur

Dadirrian, at 15 Maiden Lane, who is prepared to examine

MR. HOSKINS: Yes, I will.

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THE COURT: I take it there is no problem about getting Mr. Evans to the doctor's office?

MR. GELLER: I anticipate no problems at all,

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your Honor. He is home and I will direct him to go and he will.

Can I have this understanding, your Honor, that assuming that your Honor feels that, after listening to the report, that the trial should commence, that it will commence tomorrow morning?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HOSKINS: Your Honor, in that connection, if we get to that point I have one problem. I am supposed to argue an appeal in the Court of Appeals tomorrow morning. The calendar is called at 10:00. I don't know where I am on the calendar. Presumably I can contact them this afternoon and make sure my argument is put up first. But I do have that difficulty.

THE COURT: I don't suppose they have made up the calendar yet.

MR. HOSKINS: I don't believe they have. At least I haven't seen it. I can contact them and find out. But my understanding is if there is a trial on the same day that one has an argument, if you get to them soon enough at least they will put your argument up near the front.

THE COURT: That has been my usual experience.

I have occasionally, myself, called Mr. Fusaro and he has
always been able to do it, but I don't think it is necessary

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for me to do the telephoning.

MR. HOSKINS: No, I think I can do it.

THE COURT: If you like, you could express my desire that the case be puton first.

MR. HOSKINS: All right.

THE COURT: Mr. Clerk, we better not get the panel then, in any event, until we have gotten organized.

Do you think if you are put on first that you would be finished by 11:00 o'clock?

MR. HOSKINS: I believe so, your Honor, because they arecalling the calendar tomorrow at 10:00 rather than 10:30, and that helps a little, so I think 11:00 would be possible.

THE COURT: And Mr. Geller, of course, I don't rule out the possibility that we may have to adjourn it because of this defendant's physical condition. I have an open mind. It is just suspicious, so to speak. Not only that, but also I feel keenly the pressures to dispose of criminal matters, but be that as it may, it is more convenient for you, if you have to come to trial tomorrow, if you don't have to get to this room until 11:00 o'clock, so that you don't waste your time.

MR. GELLER: I appreciate that.

Can I make one request in connection with the

doctor's report?

Your Honor asked for a report concerning whether this disease is contagious or whether it presents a trheat to any of us. Can your Honor also ask this physician to state whether or not Mr. Evans in his present medical condition will fully be able to participate in a trial and what possible effects his condition would have on his ability to so take part in this trial.

THE COURT: Well, you are analogizing., to

cases of mental competency under 4244, is it, of the Criminal

Code or some such section, but I don't think that is

appropriate as a standard for this type of situation. He

is to give me a statement as to whether Mr. Evans can attend

and participate in a two-day trial without serious danger

to his health, without impairing his health seriously. Isn't

that about it?

MR. GELLER: Yes, and I certainly would like that information and I am just asking your Honor additionally to have the doctor indicate, if he can give an opinion, as to whether he can participate in his present medical posture fully as say another individual who did not have hepatitis four weeks ago.

THE COURT: Well, we have got enough problems now.

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I don't want to complicate it by restricting the doctor any more than I have already done.

Let's see what happens.

Assuming that we have a trial tomorrow, we will expect to start it in this room at 11:00 o'clock.

MR. GELLER: I will be here.

THE COURT: All right.

Anything else?

MR. HOSKINS, Nothing, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

We will be in recess.